

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIII.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

NO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cholera has appeared in all the oil regions of West Virginia, and at some places is raging with unusual fatality.

New York has twenty-five or more fires which carry daily about two hundred and eighty thousand people.

The Legislature of North Carolina, on the 28th ult., elected M. E. Manley, United States Senator. He was Judge of the Supreme Court under the Southern Confederacy.

Calhoun Benham, formerly United States District Attorney for California, took the amnesty oath, before the United States Court at Louisville, on the 28th ult.

Clement C. Clay, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 28th ult., and shortly after his arrival he called on Jeff. Davis. The meeting was most cordial.

It is remarked by produce dealers that the potato crop this year is peculiarly subject to a dry rot, so that great caution is observed in making purchases.

A destructive fire, occurred at Enfield, Ala., on the night of the 27th ult., destroying from ten to twelve stores and the News office. Loss from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

A dispatch by the Atlantic cable, dated Dublin, Nov. 29, says: The British officials throughout Ireland continue to make arrests of persons supposed to be interested in the Fenian movement.

Printed copies of the President's message are to be sent in advance to the postmasters of the principal cities, and will be handed to the newspapers for publication on the day it is sent to Congress.

It has been estimated that from twelve to fifteen million dollars in gold dust has passed St. Joseph, Missouri, during the past year, in the hands of miners and others, coming from the mining regions of Montana, Colorado and Idaho.

Hon. Andrew Hunter, of Dallas county, the present President of the Arkansas State Senate, was elected United States Senator for the long term on the 27th ult. The vote on joint ballot stood: Hunter, forty-eight; English, thirty-eight; Stevenson, six; Tibbels, one.

A Baltimore dispatch says it is rumored that Beverly Johnson will take a seat in the Cabinet and that the Democrats will elect Governor Swann to the unexpired term of two years in the United States Senate, reserving the full six years' term for a straight out Eastern Shore Democrat.

It was not long (Gen. A. B. Stuart) as reported by telegraph, but Gen. George H. Stuart, of Md., late Major General in the Confederate service, who was pardoned by the President on the 24th ult. His pardon was recommended by Gen. Grant, the Attorney General, and a number of prominent army officers.

The Democracy of Jackson county, Kentucky have recommended Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Mason county, as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election, and suggest that the Democratic State Convention be held at Frankfort on the 24th of February, 1867.

A Paris dispatch of November 29, says Maximilian is expected to arrive there early in December. It is also announced that the illness of the Empress Carlotta has assumed a serious aspect, and fears are entertained that it will soon prove fatal.

A London dispatch of November 29, says the American residents in the city gave a banquet as an observance of their national Thanksgiving. There was quite a large attendance, and after appropriate religious ceremonies the customary dinner was served, and the evening was spent in social conversation.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at Norfolk, Va., has adjourned in the recommendations of the general conference respecting the change of the name of the church, whereby the word South is dropped, and in the question of admission of lay representation into the council of the annual and general conferences.

It appears very certain that the ultra leaders of the Radical party are preparing to force their agrarian schemes through Congress, while they will scout everything that looks to conciliation. The universal amnesty and impartial suffrage question will hardly receive respectful consideration at their hands, if the Washington letter-writers are to be believed. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says of Thad. Stevens, who arrived in Washington several days ago:

"He has prepared a bill for immediate passage to regulate the removals from office. It is more stringent than Senator Trumbull's, and provides that no one rejected by the Senate shall be again nominated or appointed to any office for three years. Mr. Stevens receives daily hundreds of letters from all directions, urging him to stand firm and fear not. He says he was rather conservative last winter, but now he is radical, and expects to continue so the remainder of his days. He converses with the greatest rapidity and clearness, and except in the feebleness of his frame, no one would suppose him to be over fifty. The idea of attempting to barter with the South to buy from them what he considers Congress has the right and ought to demand, is very distasteful to him, and the advocates of universal amnesty for universal suffrage will find in him a bitter and effective opponent. He does not consider that the Southern States are needed to ratify the constitutional amendments, and that when two-thirds of the twenty-six States now represented have ratified the amendments, he considers them carried."

The Radicals in Louisiana have got up another wild scheme. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says in his dispatch of November 28:

"A petition numerously signed by the loyal citizens of Louisiana, including a portion of the present State officials, is now on its way here for presentation to Congress. It will ask for the abolition of the present State Government and the establishment of a provisional one in its stead, representing that unless something is done for their protection all Union men will be driven from the State."

Just Received, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Patterns and Hats at
Larson & Bro's,
107-1-2-3 North College street.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speculations Regarding the Removal of French Troops—Dispatch to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Although no formal official communication has been made to this Government, there is no doubt that information has been verbally furnished of Napoleon's intention to remove the French troops from Mexico at the earliest practical time, the arrangements for that purpose being now in progress. The reason why the first detachment, or one-third of the troops was not embarked in November, according to the Emperor's own programme, is that the other two-thirds might have been seriously damaged by the Liberals, who were persistently pressing them. To obviate such a result, it was deemed more prudent, as a military necessity, to remove them all at once.

The following dispatch was received by General Grant concerning the crossing of the Rio Grande by Gen. Sedgwick:

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 27.—I fear that Gen. Sedgwick has crossed from Brownsville and occupied Matamoros, under the pretext of protecting American commerce there. Should it prove true I will order his immediate removal, with your approval, and disclaim any endorsement of the movement.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A response was immediately telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, instructing him to depose Sedgwick with the first verification of the letters reported movement, and to disavow any endorsement by the United States.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the actual business of Lieut. General Sherman in accompanying Minister Campbell to Mexico. The truth however is, he was designated as an advisor to that gentleman, both as regards diplomatic affairs in Mexico and military movements on the frontier should emergency require a new disposition of our troops, but since the reception of the Emperor's intention with regard to the removal of his army, it is not thought that such a necessity will occur.

The latest rumor received by the Government respecting Maximilian is, that he was at Orizaba, the French officials refusing to permit him to leave Mexico unless he has formally resigned his crown.

On Thursday last Secretary Seward communicated to the special Cabinet meeting the drift of his dispatch to Minister Biglow concerning Napoleon's breach of agreement to withdraw the French troops from Mexico during this month. After it was read the Cabinet unanimously voted that its tone be made stronger in insisting that the French troops be withdrawn, according to the programme agreed on in June last. The cable news lately shows that this dispatch had its effect. The French Minister received a dispatch to-day by cable from Monterrey, the French Minister of State, announcing that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest for the French troops in Mexico. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January all the French troops will probably be out of Mexico. This solves, authoritatively and finally, the Franco-Mexican puzzle.

The French Government has gracefully yielded to the President's demand in relation to Mexican affairs. England may prove more obstinate in the case of our demand for indemnity for losses from English built blockade runners.

The Radical Representative have issued a call for caucuses of Representatives to-night, though not more than thirty members will be present.

The Postoffice Department has simply agreed on a preliminary basis for a postal treaty with the Government of Great Britain, the articles, therefore, remain to be formally executed and the time fixed for its operation. It is expected that the treaty will be in full force by or before January, 1868, at which time the present postal laws between the United States and Great Britain will expire by limitation. The paragraph recently published that a new treaty had been negotiated is calculated to mislead, and hence this explanatory statement.

Col. L. D. Currie has been appointed Mail Agent in connection with the steamers between San Francisco and China, and will accompany the first steamer from California.

By the Cable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—By the cable from London, Thursday, 29th, a. m., Mr. Stevens receives daily hundreds of letters from all directions, urging him to stand firm and fear not. He says he was rather conservative last winter, but now he is radical, and expects to continue so the remainder of his days. He converses with the greatest rapidity and clearness, and except in the feebleness of his frame, no one would suppose him to be over fifty. The idea of attempting to barter with the South to buy from them what he considers Congress has the right and ought to demand, is very distasteful to him, and the advocates of universal amnesty for universal suffrage will find in him a bitter and effective opponent. He does not consider that the Southern States are needed to ratify the constitutional amendments, and that when two-thirds of the twenty-six States now represented have ratified the amendments, he considers them carried."

THE RADICALS IN LOUISIANA have got up another wild scheme. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says in his dispatch of November 28:

"A petition numerously signed by the loyal citizens of Louisiana, including a portion of the present State officials, is now on its way here for presentation to Congress. It will ask for the abolition of the present State Government and the establishment of a provisional one in its stead, representing that unless something is done for their protection all Union men will be driven from the State."

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though the dispatch was unusually lengthy, it was conveyed in a conciliatory and dignified spirit.

FROM NEW YORK.

Craig and the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Tribune has an editorial on the associated press which contains the following:

Mr. Craig was dismissed from our service for endeavoring, while receiving pay from the New York associated press, to subvert it and make a new organization which would make him the arbiter of all the news in America, with power to print or keep it, or use it as he pleased in commercial operations, and give it to the press when he thought proper; he would become the ruler of America he avowed, but when all his plans were discovered he was instantly and ignominiously discharged from our service, every journal voting for it. He was discharged very much as any private gentleman would have dismissed a servant who had been found with the family spoons in his pocket.

There was no objection to Mr. Craig's selling news any more than to his selling cheese, but we did object to his seizing the machinery which cost us such vast sums of money, and as journalists not insensible, we hope, to the dignity and enterprise of journalism, we did not care to place ourselves at the mercy of a renter to get the news when he pleased and give it to whom it suited his good pleasure. A new agent was elected, and everything went on very smoothly. Newspapers and organizations of newspapers who publish our news have been approached by him with offers of better news at lower prices. Some of them have come to the associated press and asked that we enter into competition with Mr. Craig, and allow them to buy our news and his, or either, as they deemed best for their business interests.

An organization known as the Western Associated Press sent a committee, composed of Mr. White, of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial. We had interviews; they made certain propositions; we were willing to consider them, and make the best arrangements possible for the Western press, but the policy of this committee seemed to be to serve the leading papers of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, with large circulations and resources, at the expense of the newspapers in smaller cities, like Indianapolis, Cleveland and Detroit, as it is the Western press which makes Indianapolis pay as much for news as Chicago, although the newspapers of Chicago are more numerous and wealthy. The associated press of New York could not adopt a discriminating policy, it could not contribute anything to build up the Chicago Tribune against the Indianapolis Journal, for instance, or the Cincinnati Commercial against the Detroit Post. We certainly found no pecuniary motive to do this, in the fact that the Chicago Tribune was permitted to have all of our news for about seventy dollars a week; accordingly the propositions of this committee were not considered, and when they stated that they would take our news—but at the same time use none of Mr. Craig's—nothing was left but to dismiss them from the associated press, and they were dismissed. The Western newspapers have now to elect whether they will remain with us or make new arrangements; whether they will sustain the policy of this committee, or one more liberal and just. There is no discussion, no controversy. If our brothers in the West or indeed anywhere else, can purchase the news more cheaply than we can, let them do it, and may they prosper; but the New York associated press is a fact, it stands and it will stand, whether the journals out of New York accept its news or not. The one thing certain is, that not being a shop to sell news, not being in the news business as a matter of profit, we ask no one to come to us and we shall have no competition with Mr. Craig. Those who go to him must stay with him, and may be given them more comfort and less vexation than he gave us. Those who remain with us will be served as well as we are served ourselves.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The indications are that the contest for President of the United States will be between Wade, of Ohio, Anthony, of Kentucky, and Pomeroy, of Kansas. Senator Sherman is also named by the more conservative class, but it is highly probable that he will not permit his name to be used for that position.

The Mississippi committee sent to Washington in behalf of Jeff. Davis have been informed by the President that they can effect nothing more than is being done for Davis.

The World's Washington special says: From one who has read the dispatch from the French Minister of State, Minister Biglow, I learn that the principal reason given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is, that the latter had been so severely pressed by the Mexican forces that it was dangerous to attempt an evacuation until the Mexican situation became more easy.

Regarding the military status of affairs, the withdrawal of French forces is regarded at most as wholly superseding Gen. Sherman's mission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Herald's Montreal special says the Canadian Government will discharge the Fenian prisoners if the United States Government will guarantee that Roberts shall not make another raid in the provinces. The prisoners are to be removed to Sweetburg to-day, and the sixty crown witnesses have been ordered there.

The news from Ireland has created the greatest excitement, and the general opinion was that Canada would now have to look out for trouble with the United States, as the British Government would not pay the Alabama damages.

Cincinnati and Covington Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The great suspension bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, across the Ohio river, will be opened to foot passengers to-morrow. It will not be completed for vehicles until the first of January.

Dexter Triumphant.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Dexter won the trotting race to-day for \$1,500, in three straight heats against Silas Rich. Time, 2:31, 2:27, 2:25.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Messrs. Hillyer and Lowery have an Interview with Mr. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 30.—Messrs. Hillyer and Lowery, commissioned by the Legislature of Mississippi, to intercede with President Johnson for the parole of Mr. Davis, arrived here this morning and have spent all day inside the fort with the State prisoner. It is understood that they will give Mr. Davis very little encouragement as to the successful accomplishment of their mission. Their special object in coming here is to see Mr. Davis, and satisfy themselves from personal observation, as to the condition of his health and his treatment as a prisoner, so as to make a report on the same to the Mississippi Legislature regarding the health of Mr. Davis. Both express themselves surprised as well as greatly gratified, to find him as well as he is—his spirits bright and elastic, and hope in the future—to be buoyant and unflinching, notwithstanding his protracted imprisonment and successive disappointments and discouragements. As to his present treatment, they have not a word of fault to find and frankly acknowledge its clemency and humanity.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut Street Theatre Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A fire occurred this morning in the Chestnut Street Theatre, caused by an explosion of gas. The damage by fire and water was not over \$1,000.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

Its Probable Recommendations and Contents.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1866.—More than usual interest is manifested in the forthcoming message of the President, and to satisfy this anxiety the newspaper correspondents have indulged in many speculations as to the measures to be recommended by Mr. Johnson; but, save to members of the Cabinet, it may be safely asserted that the President has not communicated the points embraced in the message. Nevertheless, enough has been known through persons who have had recent confidential conversations with Mr. Johnson to enable us to anticipate the character of the official document, and to state, with almost absolute certainty, a few of the measures that will be recommended to Congress. First, its tone is (for the message is already written) conciliatory, or more properly it may be said to be fair, yet firm and free from the defiant temper which some have supposed Mr. Johnson could indulge in, and again, those who are under the impression that the President is determined to carry out what is termed "my policy," will be deceived if they expect in the message propositions looking to the further prosecution of that policy, for Mr. Johnson does not admit that any part of his policy of restoring the Southern States remains to be done so far as the Executive has the power to act. He claims that all that remains unfinished of his plan is the admission of the legally elected loyal representatives, and that work belongs solely to Congress.

Since Mr. Johnson has occupied the Presidential chair, he has not deemed any further amendments to the Constitution necessary; but in the forthcoming message, in view of the exigencies of the day, Mr. Johnson will recommend several matters as subjects to be embraced in proposed amendments to that instrument. Among them may be mentioned the abolishment of the electoral college and the election of President and Vice President directly by the voters at large, without regard to State boundaries.

Another amendment suggested is the election of United States Senators by the voters at large, in the several States, instead of electing them by the State Legislatures; and still another amendment named is the appointment of Judges of the United States Supreme Court for a term of twelve years each, one-third of the entire number to be appointed every four years. These amendments were suggested some years ago in the United States Senate by Mr. Johnson, while he was a member of that body.

The amendment proposing the election of President by the voters at large, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson will effectually regulate the question of suffrage within the States, by making it of imperative interest that each State includes as many voters as possible, and thus in proper time, the franchise will be extended to the colored people.

There are some who believe the President will discuss the universal amnesty question, and propose some action thereon by Congress, but those best advised understand that Mr. Johnson holds that, under the Constitution, the Executive has the sole power to grant amnesty and pardon, and therefore he will not propose any action on that subject by Congress.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to foreign affairs, and especially to the controversy with the British Government about the Alabama claims, the so-called Mexican protectorate, and the action of our Government with reference to the failures of Napoleon to withdraw a portion of his troops from Mexico during this month.

Such are some of the main features of the message that will be presented to Congress by the Executive next week.

SHANKS, a New York Herald's correspondent during the rebellion, is out in a war book. He says Sherman is a bad tempered and an egotist, Joe Hooker vain, and Thomas cold-blooded and heartless. He asserts that Rosecrans never saw the battlefield of Chickamauga, and that Gordon Granger, during that engagement, left his corps to a subordinate, while he assumed the direction of a field battery. General McCook is represented as "an overgrown schoolboy," McPherson as a mere theorist; Halleck as "too good a lawyer ever to have been a good soldier;" Crittenden as a country lawyer, with little legal and no military ability. In short, Shanks seems to be pleased with no prominent figure in the war, except—Shanks.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, 1866.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Pierson in the chair.

The roll was called and fourteen members answered to their names.

There being no quorum present the Speaker ordered the doorkeeper to proceed and bring in absent members.

Messrs. Frazier, Senter and Trimble came in and their names were called.

The Speaker announced a quorum present, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Judiciary Committee submitted report No. 2, recommending the rejection of Senate bill No. 419.

Mr. Trimble presented Senate bill No. 440, providing that all persons of twenty-one years of age and upwards, citizens of Tennessee, having been residents of the county for six months, and all those who shall declare their intention of becoming citizens, having resided twelve months in the State and six months in the county, shall have the right to vote at all elections; and also, that no person shall be allowed to vote after the 4th of July, 1870. Passed second reading, and on motion of Mr. Keils, referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trimble was excused from serving on the special committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 344.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, Mr. Bosson was appointed in his place upon the above committee.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, on a petition from citizens of Washington county, was read over informally on motion of Mr. Nelson.

The special order, Senate bill No. 336, was passed, over informally, and Mr. Smith was granted leave to withdraw the bill for examination.

On motion of Mr. McKinney, the rules were suspended and Senate bill No. 421, to regulate the County Courts of the various counties in Tennessee to fund their indebtedness, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. McKinney, the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the rejection of the bill, was non-concurred in.

Mr. Thompson offered an amendment to extend the tenure of his district, from the expiration of the bill, to the expiration of the term of the bill.

Mr. Nelson moved to lay the amendment on the table.

After some considerable discussion Mr. McKinney asked and obtained leave to withdraw the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'pert, the rules were suspended and Senate bill No. 422, to regulate the organization of the courts of the several counties in Tennessee, was taken up. The bill passed its second reading, when Mr. McFarland asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill No. 342: To incorporate the Memphis Dry Dock Company. Passed.

Bill No. 331: To incorporate the Knoxville Ice and Water Company. Passed.

Bill No. 402: To change the time of holding the Chancery Courts in the first chancery district. Passed.

Bill No. 423: To amend the internal improvement law. Passed over informally on motion of Mr. Smith.

Bill No. 416: To incorporate the National Discount Bank of Chattanooga. Passed.

Bill No. 424: To amend the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company. Passed.

Bill No. 425: To incorporate the Rock City Coal and Lumber Company. Passed.

Bill No. 426: To charter the Harrison, Selma, and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Mr. O'pert offered bill No. 444 in lieu of the same, which was adopted.

Mr. Nelson offered an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the bill and the amendment were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Aldridge, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, 1866.—The House was called to order at ten o'clock.

Mr. Moss, from Williamson, had his resignation of the House sent in. The resignation was accepted.

The committee who was authorized to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of Chattanooga, reported, after a careful investigation, they failed to find any cause to censure in the action of the Governor. They submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of Governor Brownlow in receiving from Thomas A. Calloway, fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, on Thomas A. Calloway's liability, as Cashier of the Bank of Chattanooga, at Athens, Ga., approved by this House.

Mr. Dougherty introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the different franchise bills, to report at an early day.

Mr. Taylor introduced a resolution providing for the raising of a joint select committee to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message referring to the penitentiary. Adopted.

Mr. Jarvis introduced the following resolutions: That a sum of money have already been expended to provide for the expenses of the Metropolitan Police at Memphis and Chattanooga, the companies be directed not to incur any more expense until the question as to who are the proper parties to incur such expenses is fully determined; and that the money be retained which has already been paid in that way. Adopted.

Mr. Mallins introduced a bill, which passed first reading, incorporating the "Loyal Press Publishing Company" of Nashville. The corporations are colored men.

Mr. Dougherty introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to order the organization of five regiments of loyal militia to suppress insurrection and protect the ballot box.

The bill authorizing the city of Nashville to loan bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting new waterworks, passed third reading.

The bill authorizing that no new business shall be introduced after the first of December, was postponed.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. J. Scattergood, of Richmond, Va., now at C. B. Abbot's, No. 22 College street. He has recently been engaged in some of the leading tailoring establishments in the Northern cities, and comes highly recommended as a first rate cutter. dec-1-18

Don't fail to read the advertisement of Myer & Hunt in this morning's paper. dec-1-18

Pure Spices, Etc., Fresh, at C. W. Smith's Drug Store, corner Church and Vine streets. Pepper, ginger, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and allspice; soda and cream tartar; extracts vanilla, lemon, etc.; Lexington and Coleman's English mustard. nov-23-66

Glycerine, Cold Cream, and Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine, for chapped hands, sore lips—fresh supply at G. W. Smith's Drug Store, corner Church and Vine sts. nov-23-66

A large assortment of Perfumery, including French, English and American extracts, pomades, cosmetics and oils; the finest toilet soaps, brushes and combs, at G. W. Smith's Drug and Chemical Store, Church street, No. 84. nov-23-66

Edgewood and Kentucky Railroad—Change of Time.—On and after Nov. 25, 1866, passenger trains on the Edgewood and Kentucky Railroad will arrive at Nashville at 8:30 A. M., and depart at 4:40 P. M. nov-25-66

Yellow Pine Flooring, at low prices, corner of Crawford and North Summer sts. 14

Seasoned Poplar Lumber, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets 14

Building Lumber of all kinds, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. 14

Cedar Posts and Fencing Lumber, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. 14

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!—Seasoned Cord Wood for sale by Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street. nov-1

Every housekeeper should provide a supply of thoroughly seasoned STOVE WOOD, cut in any lengths to suit, from Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street. nov-1

White Pine Flooring manufactured by Knight Bros., on Bolling Hill Hill, for sale at reduced prices. Office, No. 49 Church street. nov-1

500,000 Building and Paving Brick can be had in lots to suit customers, by leaving orders with Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street. nov-1

Selling Out!—On account of the dissolution of copartnership, the entire stock of goods at reduced prices, at G. Rice & Co.'s, 59 College street. oct-30-66

For Rent—Building No. 65, Union street, between College and Cherry, now occupied as a shoe store by F. D. Felker & Co. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to F. D. Felker & Co., No. 42 Union street. nov-15-66

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. oct-25-66

Personal! We are glad to see that our old friend, R. D. Brown, has reopened his business at No. 15 North Cherry street. Mr. Brown was a large loser by the great fire on Cedar street. We will the special attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact of his having opened again. He is prepared to do engraving, steel cutting, brands for whiskey and four barrels, seals for courts, notaries, public, and all other descriptions of work in his vocation, at short notice, and in the very best and most thorough manner. Mr. Brown, owing to his misfortune, is peculiarly deserving of patronage, and we trust he may receive that patronage which his merits so well deserve. He will attend to the repairing of clocks and watches, as heretofore, to the entire satisfaction of all. nov-1-66

Public Sale.—For Cash.—ON THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER next, I will sell for Cash from FOUR TO SIX HUNDRED IRON AXLE WAGONS, at the Toll Gate, one mile from Nashville, on the Grassy White Road. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are disposed of. J. C. PENTECOST Auctioneer. (nov-14-66)

Boots and Shoes Cheap at 20 Public Square.—In consequence of a contemplated change in my business, I offer the best selection of Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices. The buyer—be he a consumer or a merchant—will surely profit by examining my stock of goods before supplying himself, as I am quite anxious to give bargains. MAX L. GUTTMAN, 106-1-2-3 Public Square. nov-1-66

Wines!!—From the Longworth Vineyard and Wine House, Cincinnati. W. P. & F. P. ANDERSON, Proprietors. Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba, Dry Catawba, Isabella, etc.—These Wines are furnished at much lower rates than imported goods, and for purity and bouquet are excelled by none—either native or foreign. sold-by

ARCHER CHEATAM & CO., 111-1-2-3 Public Square. nov-1-66

Choice Groceries at Totten's.—Arrived at last, the following carefully selected and highly prepared goods, which he is selling very low for cash, at wholesale and retail: Green canned fruits, green peas, corn, corn plums, green cures, shaker preserves, grape jelly, calve-foot jelly, Cox's relative, sealed, crackers, dried plums, blackberries and currants, oatmeal, maples, sardines, starfish, Java, Lamsbury, Mocha, Marabou and Rio coffee, Also, imported and domestic wines and brandies, at W. W. Totten's, 21